or purtières.

this for portiones.

The large an organization there could be be some members who did not live to be be some members who did not live to be some the some members. There are king's Daughter and the beautiful the solution of the

TO AID NEEDY WOMEN.

The boad Foundation on Which the New

Woman's Exchange Rests. he consideration of working women.

Through the benevolence of one magandant upon a large body of managers.

The primary purpose of the Exchange is to vid working women, and one of its first reguations is that only the work of self-supporting women shall be received. A lady called when he Exchange first opened with some vory retty and eleverly executed work. To the querintendent's question as to whother she s obliged to do the work or not, she wered that it wash't really necessary for 'to do it, but that she hadn't money enough satisfy her.

But no one does have mency enough," instrupted the superintendent,

"I like to give to charities what I carn in this yay," continued the lady,

"The bost and kindest charity you can disconse is to go home and never away and your

But no one does have money enough." ingrupted the sup-crintendent.

"I like to give to charities what I carn in this
yay," continued the lady.

"The best and kindest charity you can disyone is to go home and nover again set your
jeedle in such work, but leave it for women to
do whose bread and butter depend upon the
saie of their articles." and the lady went away
saying she had never thought of it belore.

No entrance fee is charged as at other exchanges, which will be a great relief to the
women for whose benefit it is onened. Five
dollars may seem a small amount to pay for
the privilege of having work put on sale; but
\$1 is a large sum for a peor woman to pay for
dieles which may never be solid at all but rerened at the end of three months solied and
opworn. Any self-supporting woman who
ings an article to the Exchange must fashion
yes. Howell, who shall be deemed salable by
sas Howell, who shall be shall be
salable by
sas Howell, who shall
salable by
sas Howell, who shall
salable by
sas Howell, who shall
salable

CAPT. MARY MILLER.

Commands Obio River Steamboats and nows How to Quiet a Mutinous Crew.

OUISVILLE, March 21. - Capt. Mary F. er yesterday took the oath before Inspector Steamboats Dugae at the Custom House ere to perform well and faithfully the duties of her office as steamboat Captain. This isn't the first time she has made this oath, for the law requires that it shall be administered to all

Steamboat Captains, even women, once a year.

Mrs. Miller is the only woman who was over

on deck giving directions about the steering. Three or four of the men went about their work grumuling, and complained to the others that they "didn't want to be bossed by ne woman who didn't know what she was doing," Mrs. Miller overleard one of them, a swarthy half Spaniard, who seemed to be the leader in expressing dissatisfaction. Stepping up to him, she said:

"Now, Miguel, if you didn't want to work you had no business shipping on this boat, you must stop these complaints, for if you don't I will have you put in half when we get to vick-burg and tried for muting.

Miguel growled out something which sounded like an oath, and continued to slouch along with his task. Confronting him again, Mrs. Miller grew from her pecket a small revolver, and, leveling it at his head, said.

"I am Captain of this boat, and I will have obedience. If you do not go about that work properly, and cease complaining. I will shoot a hole through you."

The man resure of his task with alacrity, and there was no more shirking or complaining on the part of any of the crew on the twyage. This was the most serious trouble Mrs. Miller ever had, I canally the dock hands have obeyed her even better than they would a man.

THE GLASS OF FASHION.

The New Styles in Women's Colffures,

Shoes, Slippers, and Especially Stockings.

It is asserted on good authority, that of the Season for April, that bair dressing, particularly the coffure for ball and dressy evening wear, is very different from what it has been of late. Many ladies will be glad to learn that both the hair dressing and its ornamentation are taking on new forms. The high Woman's Exchange Rests. coffure is not becoming to all faces. But it The Mutual Benefit Exchange for Wom- will soon be a thing of the past. The low and 's Nork, which was opened at 134 West | balf low Greek knot or coll at the back enty-third street the first of March, is of the head, the categan in the nape plan of the Exchanges already estab- confined by a fillet, and falling over on Flith and Madison avenues but it the shoulders in the back, wreaths of me peculiar features which recommend | fine flowers mingled with jewels rising in a diadem over the forehead and apparently supportas no large and fashionable management | ing the Grecian knot behind, these are some of men removed from the necessity of actual the newest features in hair dressing for the r, no force of high-priced officials, no ex- evening. Dibbon and gold and silver bands hing committees of ladies of social prom- will take the place of the flowers in some instances. For the morning, afternoon, and Fent woman, whose only condition imposed return for her generosity is that her name sions ribbon alone is used to band the hair. In suld never be mentioned, it has been pos- the evening, for full dress, feathers, flowers, se to open the Exchange. By the practical | ribbon, metal bands, and jewels, particularly sperience and earnest endeavor of two other | jewelled diadems or diadems of flowers fastemen-Hester Wilson Dart and Sarah Louise | ened with diamend pins, are the rage on the owell-it will be managed, thus avoiding other side. Whatever smacks of the First Emcalculable expense and the confusion at- pire is fashionable in Paris, and these new styles of dressing the hair are favored by such grande dames as the Duchesse d'Uzès, the Prin-



pretty American who is now the Vicomptses d Avenel leaders in matters of dress and society. Especially is the dialem of ribbon, feathers, flowers, or jewels the legitimate accompaniment of the Empire style of dress and coffure. As many as three narrow diadem bands are frequently

as three narrow diadom bands are frequently worn with the new Greek coffure, the one in front being adorned with an aigrette, a narrow diadom taste of the wearer. Young married women wear diadoms made of gold or sliver braid, with a colored estrick in or a marabout feather.

Loosely cured, flowing hair is much in vogue for evening wear, especially for young faces. The tresses in front are formed in a colored for the colored fo

for evening wear, especially for young The tresses in front are fringed in a point, brushed in loose waves back from the temples at the sides, and intermingled with a long spray of the flowers, which starts from under the front bang and falls with the curls quite over the shoulders. Naturally curling hair is easily arranged in this style. With these coffures the Parisian women are indulging in just a dash of powder in the hair, and the younger and prottice ones yenture upon the contraction.



es venture upon beauty ing plaster. Along with together abandoned, comes a tendency to the square cut bodies of the Restoration, with the straps falling of from the shoulders, the sleeves large, balloon-like puffs reaching almost to the elbow, and when the balls draws.

v the bar be below the bandeaux on the nape of the neck.

The cut here seen excentifies and collections and collections are permitted to fall a collection of the neck.

The cut here seen excentifies and collections and collections. It is of rose-colored creps over rose satin, and trimmings. is of rose-colored creps
over rose saith, and its
trimmings are trailing
strays of pink roses
and flots of pick ribbon. It is a tellet for a
vocy young laify, a debutante in her second
season in society. The
details of the arrangement of the confure is
shown in the next cut.
This embinizes the
tendency to elongate
the cat-gran loop in the
back, while the dindern
of ribben on the top of
the head is the only
concession made to the
passing and moribund
high confures, that are
not yet dead, but they
are slowly dying.
The distrings made at
late openings of shoes
and slippers are confusing to the uninitiated.

The head of Denning's
shoe department explains the meaning of



The head of Denning's shoe department explains the meaning of the singular diversity in foot wear thus:

"No hady of taste and who understands what is good form in New York society will wear any sort of an ornament on a walking shoe. These, whether high-buttoned boots or low ties, are made severely plain, with ratter low beels, and have toes more square than pointed. The square corners, however, are rounded off, as the aim is to give breadth and comfort

as the aim is to give hereasthe toes and around the ball of the foot while making it look as shapey and stender as nos the, Now, when it comes to slapers or low gloes for e on-



the stocking, reversing the "honey-comb" ef-fect of smocking, the points being raised by the pocupine stitch of the knitter in place of being sunken, as they are by the smock worker.

TEXAS CATTLE QUEENS.

They Have No End of Enterprise and Courage-An Eastern Girl's Nerve. From the Cleveland Leader,

Fort Davis, March 4.—We have in Texas two ladies who are, perhans, the largest individual sheep and stock owners on the continent, Down in Uvaide county lives the widow of Callazian, who owns something like 50,000 sheep in ner own right. These are divided into bands of about 2,000 each, with a "pastora" for every flock and a "bossero" over the whole business. Their grade is line, a cross between the straight Mexican and the Vermont merino, and all 'traded with the lady's wan particular trade mark. She employs something like lorty hands timosly bluxicans), and her annual clip of wool is really startline. When the long trains of wasons start out each spring and fall for market loaded down with the widows wool, it is indeed a sight worth seeing.

There was a genuine cattle queen living southeast of her, in Nemes county, not long since, who has since become famous as Mrs. Hogors, the great hard owner of southwestern Texas. This lady a probably worth a round sell some of our Eastern millionaires and nabobs who ride in line curriages behind spanking teams, yet this lady will not own a varriage of her own, prefering to ride in the free and easy style of a cawboy on horseback, it is haid to believe the lact, when she greet dashing and galloping over the prarie after an unrary sleer, that Mrs. Mosras con the shady side of 30. Mrs. Rogers cameto Neuces a long time ago with her busband, who was at the time a stock man of considerable means. When he hald accumulated a heri of 46000 fine cattle, more or loss, the gentleman saddenly died, golitically also and the stock man of considerable means, when he hald accumulated a heri of 46000 fine cattle, more or loss, the gentleman saddenly died, golitically also and the services were not needed at the ranch so he drifted into principles of self-the dealers, who was a proposing marriage to her. She had no thildren, and sho accusted his offer.

Mrs. Robb became Mrs. Rogers, the hald no late of the cattletian of the cown hald the head of the comment of the principles of self-thems,

wish for, which she paid for liberally and without question.

She deposited in the hotel safe a jewelry box
containing diamends, &c., valued at about
\$100,000. Her studded watch, bracelets, rings,
&c., were sparkling with jewels. She called at
one of the dry goods establisments and selected a dress pattern of terra cotta silk, style ottoman, with velvet trimming to match at \$24 per
yard. Her wardrobe is as extensive as elegant, comforising innumerable dresses, silk
wrappers, and wraps of all styles and shades
imaginable. The only blight on her life is the
sting of divorce which hangs over her; but as
the lady was purely right in this case and
now shows her entire ability to take care of
herself, the world will be charitable in judging
her. After a royal time, in which she spent
more money than a dozen men would earn in a
year, she hoarded a train and sped southward
to the ranch and range she calls home.

shirts of diverce when hands over the any over shirts in content and the provided of the content of the content

PAUSE AND PONDER.

18 CHRISTIAN SCIENCE A DELUSION?

A Philosophic and Deep-Scarching Expo-sition of a Profound Subject,

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Will you permit me to explain more fully my reasons for believing that the Christian Science as now taught and practised throughout this country is a fearful delusion fraught with dangers innumerable to a vast number of people, and especially misleading to the young through the fascination of mystery which envelops the methods adopted to effect the so-called miraculous cures? At the same time, would like to answer some doubts expressed by your numerous correspondents.

You have published a letter from Boston, evidently written by a practitioner of the Christian Science, who assumes to answer for Mrs.

dently written by a practitioner of the Christian Science, who assumes to answer for Mrs. Eddy, which is the most aggressive, in so far as it contains a flat denial of my claim that there is such a thing as "potency of want." Other teachers of this spurious science, writing in language characteristic of the most aggravating form or mental hysteria of the ultra evangelical orthodoxy of New England, commel me new to prove my position respecting Christian science or perish.

I am not an enemy of true religion as it is taught in the Bible, nor do I wish to interfere in any way with the commercial prospects of any great religious trust. That which annoys me most is the peristent efforts on behalf of some teachers of this science to induce innecent young people to try to suck eggs under the garb of the thristian religion.

A particularly specious theory which needs a good deal of snubbing is the one that "drugs are not nece-sary" in order to effect cures of the every-day ills which flesh is heir to. Why, my dog knows better than that, for I have often observed that he has the good common sense ipotency of want) to treat a sprained leg in a kindly mnd hole or wallow in a bed of remedial plants for the cure of his incipient ills. Would nature have produced drugs if they had not been necessary to both man and beast? My purpose is to try to explain concisely the laws, general and particular, which govern the wonterful isalth cures of recent times, the miracles of all ages, and spiritual maniestations generally on grounds at once scientific, natural, and spiritual, and to give

cisely the laws, general and particular, which govern the wonterful faith cures of recent times, the miracles of all ages, and spiritual manifestations generally, on grounds at once scientific, natural, and spiritual, and to give proof, as far as possible in a limited space, that the potency of want in the spirit is a fundamental law. God-given and identical with the Son in love and activity and with the Holy Ghost in power.

That the manifestation of Divine power on earth is particular and special in relation to the planet on which we live, and that its utilities are in the control of man, rendering him a free agent for good of evil.

The subject is of more importance than hight at first appear, owing to the recent extraordinary discoveries in biological science which forever set at rest the claim of spontaneous generation, and prove beyond further questioning that life can only come from a living principle: proving that life is a git of God in each and every instance here and hereafter. Science and the Bible are now in harmony, a fact tha could not have been stated with convincing troof until a very recent date.

This discovery in biology is bound soon to revolutionize the whole world of religious thought, and bring all sects and peoples to unite in the theology of the Lord's Prayer.

It is a natural inclination to trust our material senses is every-day life, in things seen by our every-day yees, believing them sufficient to unite in the theology of the Lord's Prayer.

Science is now extremely active in cluddating and confirming the knowledges of all ages which our Bible represents. Indeed, much of the Bible is unintelligible without the secret of interpretation given in the following system of laws, which science has only recently enabled us to complete. It is probable that the lible would have been more perfect than it now is.

An Ancient system of Laws Perfected by Modern science.

MODERN SCIENCE. The Universe and man's relation thereto. The Universe and man's relation thereto.—
General.
First—God the Omniscient created the Universe This was the first law.
"God the Father." The "Infinite Principle" of the theologians. "Good." In the theories of the ancients it was represented by the perpendicular:
Secondly—God the Omninotent breathed the spirit of life into every living thing. "God the Son." Infinite Love" and activities resulting from and activities resulting from

the first time sche in a make the other to the contribution of the

actively replacing the rotten timbers in the great structure with sound material. Science will never again measure the walls of Jericho according to the spirit of any particular sect, but, on the contrary, wherever its rule is laid hereafter, two and two will make four, and its best implement will be called a spade.

There being no more ground for dissenting in religion, the truth must prevail in universal acceptance.

hereafter, two and two will make four, and its best implement will be called a spade.

There being no more ground for dissenting in religion, the truth must prevail in universal acceptance.

The Jew may now return to his sacred city and build a temple to the Triune God with no religious sect to molest him or make him afraid, God has given us life on earth and is bound to give us the new il e in heaven it we ask for it. Every living thing has a Divine right to ask and receive, inhedited with knowledge of the Triune laws; and, besides, the unconscious thoughts of the heart are no less trayers, though not expressed in articulate words, and these prayers are always in the course of being answered, and therefrom spring many of the misterious mainlestations of the spirit heretofore impossible to explain. This great discovery that life can only come from life is one of the most momentous things that has occurred in eighteen hundred years, I sween from the world at a stroke more than half of the whole body of philosophical and religious writings, proving them along with every vestage of sectarianism to be simply founded on "notions," fanciful, evanescent, weak. The Christian Science is also nothing but a mere notion, encouraging mental hysteria and feeding upon laisities.

On the other hand, spiritual manifestations through the power of will and faith are natural on the earth, and designed to be beneficial to mankind whenever invoked in the channel of Divine purpose; and their utilities are entirely in the control of man through the potency of want in the spirit.

This power of want, which I have tried to explain or rations grounds, not only governs faith cures, miracles, and prophecy, but it is undenlably the chief factor in securing to man the aew life in the here life; but nothing could be lurrihor from Christ's teaching. "Ask and ye shall receive "is the only key to heaven." Men wills and ask, "God nawers and prices." Cultivation is exterior, and determines the gravity of the individual only.

The astheticality cul

the one and only God.
In view of these astonishing revelations how In view of these astonishing revelations how are we to properly characterize the action of a certain evangelical conciave in recently instructing its missionary members to adhere to the plan of trying to convince the heathen Chines that he is already lost, and this in the face of the traditions of all ages that God is good and able to answer prayer? Draw the curtain! Very sincerely, Ruyus E Moore, New York, March 18.

JUDGE PARKER'S COURT.

Anywhere Eise in the World. From the Chicago Tribune.

FORT SMITH. Ark., March 9.—Fort Smith is considerably agitated over the effort that is being made in Congress to remove the United states District Court at this place into the Indian Territory. Several meetings have been held resulting in nearly every business man and the entire legal fraternity of the city signifies a renorestrates against the probeen held, resulting in nearly every business man and the entire legal fraternity of the city signing a remonstrance against the proposed removal. This will be sent to Washington, together with personal letters to Congressmen, urging the yetention of the court of Fort Smith. The temonstrance is prompted by purely mercenary motives, for the removal of the court means a big financial loss to the business interests of the city, it having been the principal source of revenue for many years. Every year upward of \$500,000 is paid out in the salaries to court officers and fees to jurors and witnesses, and an almost equal amount is distributed among the lawyers by criminals who are brought before the court for trial. This money, or most of it, is spent in Fort Smith, and this is why the people of the town so seriously object to the court being moved away.

The court itself is one of the most noted in the world, chiefly because of the large number of criminal cases that stain its dockets. Not less than 1.500 criminals are brought before it for trial every year, and an average of fifty of them are charged with murder. Judge Parker, who has presided over the court for aftern years has, during that time disposed of 847 murder cases. He has pronounced the death sentence on 100 convicted murderers, 71 of whom were banged just outside his court room, theothers being pard-ned by the President or receiving commutation of sentence.

room, the others being pard-ned by the President or reserving commutation of sentence. There promises to be an unusually large number of hangings this year. There has already been one, and there are to be six hanged in a bunch on April 19, sentence having been pronunced a few weeks ago at the close of the last term. There are now in the Federal prison 41 prisoners awaiting trial for nurder, and decuties are on their way here with fitteen or present more.

bunch on April 19, sentence having been pronounced a few weeks ago at the close of the
last term. There are now in the Federal prison
47 prisoners awaiting trial for murder, and
depaties are on their way here with fitteen or
twenty more.

The court has almost exclusive jurisdiction
over the indian Territory, and is the only terror that the despie aloes of that crime-intested
country know. Take it away and crime would
run rameant. As it is, forty mounted deputy
matchals are kept busy the year round making
arrests, and the court grinds without cessation
from one year's call to the other. The docket
is never cleared. One term runs into the next,
and sees lons are often held until midnight.
There are no meations. Most of the trials are
for criminal offences, ranging all the way from
selling liquor to murder, and the canishment
is severe. For merely taking a bottle of writekey into the Territory men are sent to prison
for three months. A horse thiof generally gets
ten years in the penit-minary, and hanging is almost invariably the verdict in
the case of a convicted nurderer. Rane is
paintshed by death, Judge Parker, personally a pleasant and genial gentleman,
and not at all the stern magistrate one might
expect, says that sovere punishment is absolutely necessary in order to hold the criminals
of the Indian country in check, and as so many
escape through lack of evidence, he almost invariably, in case of convicted nonlocates the
extreme sentence allowed by law. At the time
he was assumed to the court murders in the
Territory averaged nearly one nday, and in order to check them he becam his first term by
pronouncing the death sentence on every convicted murderer that came before him for that.

The roam in which Judge Parker holds his
extreme sentence allowed by law. At the
close of the year he had sentenced litten men
to be barged, and had sent about 200 to the
pentiones became increase tricken, and some of
the hanged and had sent about 200 to the
pentioner of the ham be became in the fact of
many h

From the Chicago Meil, Ruffalo Bill is as handscane and statues que

Ruffinio Bill is as handsome and statuesque as ever, and since his great financial success and experience abreat has taken on a quist dimity which becomes him greatly. His favorite reminiscence is touching the days when he first became an actor with Texas Jack in Ned finatiline's play.

Knowler how proud Buntline was of his drama, fill area god with the state manager one tight. It reters the order of the nets and interceded to the part the tough net first, the third second, the second third, and the first last function had be discast in the front of the house looking after the admissions, so he dion't come on till the second act, when he acted a small part, was promidly killed off and allowed to go out to the front again and count un. He came back to the stage to dress on the night when the change was made, and was borrifled to find them playing the fourth act, the was dayed for a minute, but he knew he was state and sober, and presently demanded an explanation.

"Me we shifted *said Bill." It got monotonous playing it the other way all the time.

"But you'll usin everything "declared huntine, in a fronzy.

"Nousense," sai Bill. "they'll never know the difference."

FATHER TOUNG'S SINGERS.

The Renewal of Congregational Singing in

The Paulist Fathers this Lent, at their church at Ninth avenue and Fifty-ninth street. are conducting on an extensive scale the system of congregational singing, and, although it is too early in the season to predict results, they seem satisfied that this innovation in the Cathoric service here has passed the stage of experiment. The services of song are held on Wednesday, Friday, and Sunday evenings in the large church, and the people attend in such numbers that not only is every pew occupied, but Father Walter Elliott, who is conducting the services during the temporary indisposition of the Rev. Alfred Young, has had to have seats placed in the aisles. There are seldom less than 2,500 people present.

A new organ has been placed in one of the

side chapels, so as to be near the congrega-

tion. Choir Master Edmund Hurley of the

Gregorian choir presides. One of the priests

directs the service from the pulpit, going over the hymns line by line, which are then taken up by the people. Little pamphlets containing selections from Father Young's large hymn selections irom Father roungs large hymn book, and also a few beglish prayers, are distributed. All the hymns, except the Latin hymn sung at the benediction of the sacrament, which is official, are in English. The choir formerly assisted at these services, but now the people do all the singing themselves. The priest in charge encourages the timid to take part, and so great is the infection of thousands of voices, joining in song that there are scarcely any, however novel the exterience may be, who resist the invitation. The young and middle-ascet people, of course, are the leaders in the service, but even the old display an interest and energy very pleasing to the promoters of the movement. At present the instruction is by ear only, but the intention is to continue the services at ter Easter on Sunday and Wednesday evenings, and then it is likely that rehearsals will be held and music taucht sufficient for the purpose.

The founder of the movement to establish congregational singing in the Catholic Church screice in the United States, and who ordinarily conducts the services at St. Paulis, is the Rev. Alfred Young, now an old man, who has never been out of a choir of some sort. Protestant or Catholic, since he was 8 years of ago. The present with the people after vespiers in 184 and of the slinging of some hymns in Lent. He iound the people remarkably ready to learn. The Gregorian Society, another effort of a kindred kind, he founded in 1870. It is compused of twenty-five men and forty boys, who sing at all the official services of the Church such a mass and vespers. This choir is seated in stalls in the sanctuary, each member being vested in cassock and surplice. The organ is behind the alter. Father John Hurches, conducts this choir.

Since 1870 all the services at St. Paulis have been in chant. The Gregorian choir is made up chiefty from boys who are naught three months before singing in public. They read Gregorian and modern notation at sight. The people at 8t. Paulis have been in chant. The Gregorian choir book, and also a few English prayers, are distributed. All the hymns, except the Latin hymn sung at the benediction of the sacra-

MARRIED ON THE RAIL.

Quick Work Between County Lines to Save Getting Another License.

From the San Francisco Chroniole. Los Angeles, March 12.-County Clerk Dunsmoor was greatly surprised Monday af-ternoon at receiving the following telegram from Santa Ana:

Irom Santa Ana:

Can you meet Santa Fe overland east-bound train to night with marriage license blank? SIGNALD A. QUALK

Clerk Dunsmoor was astonished, but was on hand when the train rolled in from the south, and a rather pale, but still handsome, young gentleman leaped from the front platform of the Pullman and hurried toward him. There were a few questions and answers, and the stranger had taken the oath and the blank was in his possession.

happened that abourd the train-in the It is hospitally that about the train—in the same Pullman, in fact—was ex-Chief of Police Datis, who was on his way to Pasadena. Mr. Davis takes a paternal interest in young people about to be married, and he found no difficult to entering into conversation with the Davis, who was on his way to Pasadena. Aff. Davis takes a paternal interest in young poople about to be married, and he found no difficulty in entering into conversation with the prospective gramman. He learned that Quale was a young Easterner who had qualled electron the rizors of the climate of his Wisconsin home and fied to California for his health. He was very wealthy. During his short stay here he had regained vigor, but had looked into the laughting eyes of one of Santa Ana's daughters and lost his heart there. He was now on his way home again, proposing to get married by the way. Why he did not marry before starting is still an unsettled question.

"By the way," said Chief Davis, "will you be married in Pasadena."

"No," replied Quale, "The train does not stop long enough there. We will wait till we reach san Bernardino."

"But your marriage license is no good there, having been is-ued in Los Angeles county."

The look that came over the young man's face was nitiful, but the information was correct, and he did not know what to do. Davis, taking pity upon him, promised to hunt up a minister or Justice during the brief time that the train remained at Pasadena. Arriving there, Mr. Davis hurried out and saw upon the depot platform a gentleman whose looks were clerical, but who was a stranger to him.

"Are you a minister if Davis asked.

"Yes, sir," replied the stranger.

"Then," said Davis, "there is a roung couple in that car who want to see you very badly."

The minister leaped upon the train without he sitation. The conductor gave the signal to go shead. The train moved out. Young Quale and his bride stood up, and, while the cars were switty circling the bend to Lamanda Park, the marriage service was recited to the accompaniment of the rathe of the wheels over the rails. It was the first marriage on record on a railway train in motion in this county, and whether it was an elopement or not is as yet unknown, for Santa Ana has not been heard from.

MAKE YOU RICH, PERHAPS.

SOMETHING ABOUT INCUBATORS.

Egg Hatching by Machinery and the Amand Con of It,

Some idea of the extent to which incubators, or machines for egg batching, are used may be gathered from the fact that there are annually shipped from the one little village of Hamilton, N. J., over 100,000 chickens for broiling, all of which are hatched by incubators. Speaking of incubators, Mr. W. Brockner of the firm of Brockner & Evans of 28 Vesey street said:

"There are hundreds of patterns of incubators. Some like one kind, and swear by it: others do not like that kind, but do like another kind. They all have the general form of a box, in which the eggs are placed and kept at a uniform degree of temperature until they are hatched. But, of course, there are many differences of detail. You may buy an incu-bator for \$75, or you may get one for \$15. Some men will have success with a cheap box, while others will fail with an expensive one.

"There have been about 3,600 incubators sold of the pattern known as 'The perfect hatcher.' It is an air-tight box, with glass doors, so that the operations inside may be watched without opening. The eggs are placed in pans, say 100 eggs in the box. Of course they must be good eggs, and not only good eggs, but eggs from a breed where the healthongs, but eggs from a breed where the nestand it is well known that a hen does not always hatch out all the eggs she sits on. Sometimes the farmer puts a choice egg in the nest and, though the hen sits on it the same us on the others. The farmer does not earlied the same of the others. The farmer does not earlied the same us on the others. The farmer does not earlied the same us on the hitch it is the does not hatch it. Yet people will put had earlie into the incubator and blame the incubator it they don't hatch. The tact is that a farmer is lucky if his hens hatch out more than tity per cent. Of the eggs they sit on. It is not unusual for an incubator to hatch out 75 per cont.

There is cenerally a belief that moody on the limited with the same and the same and the same and the whether irreshogs have been impregnated to tell, and many do not believe he can do it. Practically, therefore, the eggs are taken on risk, but the precation should be observed of using only ougs from a brood where there is a least one rooter to every ten chickens.

"It takes about twenty-one days to hatch a batch of eggs in this incubator. Durin, cthis time the temperature should be kept at 3 bout 102." This means that the eggs since it will be the earliest one control to every ten chickens.

There are different methods of surplying the hoat, Some use hot air. Some use hot water, which is in an endless pine, and kept water, which is in an endless pine, and kept water, which is in an endless pine, and kept water, which is in an endless pine, and kept water, which is in an endless pine, and kept water, which is in an endless pine, and kept water, the hoat, some use hot air, some use hot water, which is in an endless pine, and kept water by a lamis. There is an arrangement for supplying fresh air and also for ropicaling the proper an out of moistire that is best adapted to success. This emany has a surplying the heat, so the proper and the far and also for ropicaling the heat of the proper and the far and also for ropical proper and the fa

incubators,
What is the use of an incubator, and what

"What is the use of an incubator, and what is the advantage over the hatching in the old way? The advantage is that the hatching is controlled, the ratio of chiesens produced is greater, the work is done with more regularity and in a smaller compass. There are fewer eggs spoiled.

"Not the least important part of the incubating process is the brooding. The young chick is left for a day or two to run about in the incubator in a temperature of 102°. Then he is taken out and housed carefully and actually brooded with all the care of a mother. Here comes in opportunity for great skill in feeding and caring for young chicks. They are easily preserved from versuin, which are the curse of chickens not brought up in a cleanly way. In one carefully tried experiment there was a brood of about 5,000 ducks raised by the incubator for market at a proilt of 17 cents a nound. This, of course, requires great skill, intelligence, and experience. It is true that the 'chicken craze' is not as great as it was, but it is also true that the business of incubation is going on steadily and lots of people are making money out of it.

Groom 82, Bride 81,

From the Chicago Herald. BELOIT, Wis. March 17.—The eldest bridal pair that ever stood before the alter in this city was 5. D. Burdick and Heppebeth Turney of Bockton. Ill. The groom was 82 and the bride 81 years old. They were married by Judge Orton of the police court on Saturday.

NERVURA

Guaranteed Purely Vegetable and Harmless.

The Great Nerve, Brain and Blood Invigorant.

It tones up and strengthens the shattered nerves,

Nerves the weary arm and invigorates the tired brain, Restores the system exhausted by overwork or excesses, Gives natural and refreshing sleep,

> Dispels gloom and mental depression, Sharpens the appetite and corrects digestion, Banishes all weak and tired feelings,

Purifies and enriches the blood, Removes all nervousness,

Cures headache and neuralgia. THE BEST REMEDY IN THE WORLD FOR SPRING DEBILITY.

Use this wonderful remedy if you wish to be car tainly extend. For sale by all druggists at \$1 per bottle forms of nervous and chronic dusassas, can be consuited Refuse all substitutes, as this great remedy has no free at his office. 35 West 14th at, New York, person-